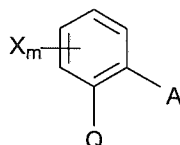


A P P E N D I X I:

CLAIM AMENDMENTS:

Amend Claims 4 and 5 as indicated in the following listing of the claims:

1. (original) A method for increasing the resistance of plants to the phytotoxicity of other crop protection products, which comprises treating the plants, the soil or seeds with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I

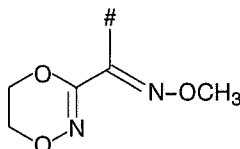


in which

X is halogen, C₁-C₄-alkyl or trifluoromethyl;

m is 0 or 1;

Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or a group Q1,



Q1

where # indicates the bond to the phenyl ring;

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -OCH₂-B, -CH=CH-B, -C≡C-B, -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³, where

B is phenyl, naphthyl, 5-membered or 6-membered hetaryl or 5-membered or 6-membered heterocyclyl comprising one to three N atoms and/or one O or S atom or one or two O and/or S atoms, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a:

R^a is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-haloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylsulfoxy, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, C₁-C₆-haloalkoxy, C₁-C₆-alkyloxy-carbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylthio, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di-C₁-C₆-alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyloxy, phenyl,

phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy, $C(=NOR')-OR''$ or $OC(R')_2-C(R'')=NOR''$,

the cyclic radicals, in turn, being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^b :

R^b is cyano, nitro, halogen, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkenyl, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy or $C(=NOR')-OR''$;

R' is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl or C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl;

R'' is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_3-C_6 -alkenyl, C_3-C_6 -alkynyl, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -haloalkenyl or C_3-C_6 -haloalkynyl;

R^1 is hydrogen, cyano, C_1-C_4 -alkyl, C_1-C_4 -haloalkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_1-C_4 -alkoxy;

R^2 is phenyl, phenylcarbonyl, phenylsulfonyl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetarylcarbonyl or 5- or 6-membered hetarylsulfonyl, the ring systems being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^a ,

C_1-C_{10} -alkyl, C_3-C_6 -cycloalkyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkenyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkynyl, C_1-C_{10} -alkylcarbonyl, C_2-C_{10} -alkenylcarbonyl, C_3-C_{10} -alkynylcarbonyl, C_1-C_{10} -alkylsulfonyl or $C(R')=NOR''$, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c :

R^c is cyano, nitro, amino, aminocarbonyl, aminothiocarbonyl, halogen, C_1-C_6 -alkyl, C_1-C_6 -haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylsulfoxyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, C_1-C_6 -haloalkoxy, C_1-C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylthio, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, di- C_1-C_6 -alkylaminothiocarbonyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyl, C_2-C_6 -alkenyloxy,

C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl, C₃-C₆-cycloalkyloxy, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyl, 5- or 6-membered heterocyclyoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy, phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, 5- or 6-membered hetaryl, 5- or 6-membered hetaryloxy and hetarylthio, it being possible for the cyclic groups, in turn, to be partially or fully halogenated or to have attached to them one to three radicals R^a; and

R³ is hydrogen, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₂-C₆-alkenyl, C₂-C₆-alkynyl, the hydrocarbon radicals of these groups being unsubstituted or substituted by one to three radicals R^c;

which is taken up by the plants or seeds.

2. (original) A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein, in formula I, the group Q is C(=CH-CH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=CH-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-CONHCH₃, C(=N-OCH₃)-COOCH₃ or N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃.

3. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the index m is zero and the substituents in formula I have the following meanings:

A is -O-B, -CH₂O-B, -CH₂O-N=C(R¹)-B or CH₂-O-N=C(R¹)-C(R²)=N-OR³;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl, these ring systems being substituted by one or two radicals R^a;

R¹ is hydrogen, cyano, cyclopropyl, C₁-C₄-alkyl or C₁-C₂-haloalkyl;

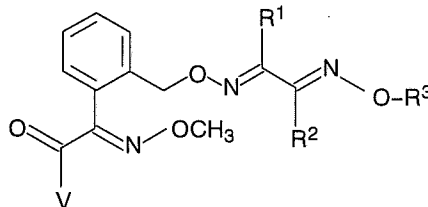
R² is C₁-C₄-alkyl, C₂-C₅-alkenyl, phenyl which is substituted by one or two halogen atoms, or is C(R')=NOR'', where

R' is one of the groups mentioned above under R¹ and

R'' is hydrogen, cyclopropyl or C₁-C₄-alkyl, and

R³ is one of the groups mentioned under R''.

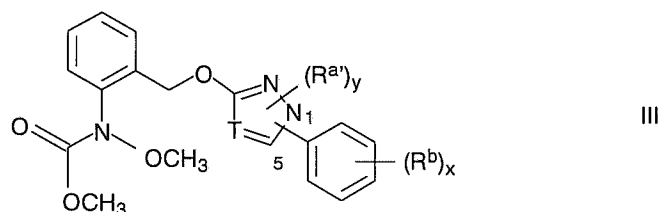
4. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II



II

in which V is OCH₃ or NHCH₃ is used.

5. (currently amended) A method as claimed in claim 4, wherein Q in formula I denotes N(-OCH₃)-COOCH₃, or wherein an active ingredient of the formula II ~~as claimed in claim 4~~ in which R² is C(R')=NOR'' and R' and R'' are each C₁-C₄-alkyl is used.
6. (previously presented) A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein an active ingredient of the formula III



in which T is CH or N and R^{a'} and R^b are halogen or C₁-C₄-alkyl, the phenyl group is in the 1- or 5-position and x is 0, 1 or 2 and y is 0 or 1 is used.

7. (canceled)